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SERPENTINE

RANGE SITE DESCRIPTION

PE	31-44 Land	Resource	Area	 	
	Loca	tion		 	
	Date	4/5/73			

1. TOPOGRAPHY AND ELEVATION: This site occupies low ridges in a rolling land-scape. Slopes range from 3 to 10 percent. Small micro depressions form micro valleys within the rolling landscape. Elevation varies from 1200 to 1400 feet.

2. SOILS:

- a. These soils have brownish, noncalcareous, crumbly clay loam or clay surfaces over serpentine rock. It is high in magnesium; however, the magnesium may not be readily available to plants. Low water holding capacity and moderate fertility limit the site's production. Plant roots are seldom found below 19 inches. 50 70% of the surface is covered with serpentine rock. Tilted serpentine ridges occur frequently.
- b. Some taxonomic units which characterize this site are:

Renick clay loam Renick clay

c. Specific site location:

3. CLIMAX VEGETATION:

a. The climax plant community consists predominately of mid grasses with an understory of short grasses such as hairy grama and curlymesquites. Occasional individual and/or motty liveoak trees occur on the site but contribute little to the total annual yield.

RELATIVE PERCENTAGE

Grasses	90%	Woody	5%	Forbs	5%
Little bluestem	25	Yucca		Plantian	200
Sideoats grama	15	Catclaw	5	Bluebonnet	5
Indiangrass	5	Liveoak		Bush sunflower	
Cane bluestem	10			Orange zexmenia	
Plains lovegrass	5	Cactus spp.	T	Annual forbs	T
Fall witchgrass	10				
Texas wintergrass	10				
Curlymesquite Hairy grama	10				

- b. When retrogression is cattle induced, annual forbs such as antelope horn, pepperweed, vetch, evax, oxalis and bladderpod increase. Short grasses such as hairy grama and curlymesquite also increase. Woody plants such as cedar and agrito increase in pockets of deeper soil.
- c. Approximate total annual yield of the site in excellent condition may vary from 700 pounds in below average years to 2500 pounds in above average years.

WILDLIFE NATIVE TO THE SITE:

The site is used by deer, turkey, quail, rabbits and dove.

- 5. ESTHETIC AND RELATED VALUES: Colorful forbs decorate the landscape from early spring through mid summer. Texas bluebonnet is frequently formed on the site. The site has an open aspect in climax as well as in a deteriorated condition due to the absence of tree and bush type vegetation.
- 6. HYDROLOGIC CHARACTERISTICS: The rolling to slightly rough topography in combination with moderate to slowly permeable soils and serpentine rock outcrops cause rapid runoff from the site. However, in climax condition plant cover and tilted serpentine rock outcrops greatly reduce erosion potential, thus causing the site to yield runoff which is relatively free of sediment.

7. GUIDE TO INITIAL STOCKING RATE:

Condition Class	Climax Vegetation	Ac/AU Yearlong
Excellent	76 - 100	20 - 25
Good	51 - 75	22 - 28
Fair	26 - 50	25 - 32
Poor	0 - 25	35+

RELATIVE FOR AGE QUALITY OF SPECIES 1

A. Cattle

Primary

Little bluestem
Indiangrass
Sideoats grama
Plains lovegrass
Cane bluestem
Texas wintergrass
Bush sunflower
Orange zexmenia

Secondary

Hairy grama Curlymesquite Fall witchgrass Low Value

Catclaw Yucca Liveoak Plantain Bluebonnet

B. Sheep

Primary

Bush sunflower
Orange zexmenia
Curlymesquite
Texas wintergrass
Sideoats grama
Plains lovegrass
Fall witchgrass
Liveoak
Annual forbs

Secondary

Little bluestem Hairy grama Indiangrass Bluebonnet Catclaw Low Value

Yucca Cactus spp.

C. Goats and Deer

Primary

Liveoak Bush sunflower Orange zexmenia Annual forbs B luebonnet Secomdary

Fall witchgrass Curlymesquite Texas wintergrass Plains lovegrass Low Value

Cactus spp.
Yucca
Cane bluestem
Indiangrass
Little bluestem

D. Quail and Dove

Primary

Annual weed seeds Sideoats grama seed Indiangrass seed Secondary

Fuzzy seeded grass seed Oak (acorns)

Low Value

Grass foliage

E. Turkey

Primary
Tender grass & forbs
Acorns (oak)
Forb seed
Oak mast

Secondary

Coarse grass

Low Value Woody plant

foliage

^{1/}See legend on separate page for definitions of interpretations made for each animal.